We were informed, however, that if we chose we sould rough it on sofas, in a tage formerly used as a restaurant. Here some six of us are soughly stowed away, until, as the clerk in formed me, we can obtain rooms elsewhere, which coms may be somewhere about the Greek islands, for every available room in the town is a ready eccuried and there is no space left to pack the still coming multi-tudes. I called on an officer in the British army, whose acquaintance I had made some years ago, and found him in a solitary apartment in the officers' quarters, said apartment serving him for bedroom, parier and everything. He informed me that he had to put up with his present quarters, for his house was in the hands of the Everything is excessively dear, he said, or to not affect these people, he added, for they make st much money by the business they are engaged in that they can afford to scatter it broadcast. He concluded by ng me that he knew one gentleman who owned a cesel that ran the blockade thirty times before she was captured. What wonder is it, under such circumstances that the robel government can afferd to have Alabama. nd Fioridas built in England ? The guests I met at the Victoria are seco

man, and they do not think for a moment of disguising their sentiments. They openly speak of the "abolition government" in the most contemptuous terms. This sort of conversation is intermingled with the frequent reiteration of the word "nigger," which seems to possess a fas-cination over them almost amounting to superstition. In-deed this word seems to be used as frequently as the con-tending and " and the article " the."

The blockade runners are of all ages from soullity youthful adolescore. They are all, save the latter class more or less hirsute, and their getting up comprises every variety of style and fashion. Among them are many to whom the term " bloods" would appropriately apply, and a great deal of jewelry is sported by them. I observed one good looking gentleman seated in the piazza, of apparently twenty-five years of age, who was desigof apparently twenty-live years of age, who was designated as "colonel." He was dressed in a plain suit of hitzens' clothes, of a gray color, and on one of his flagers was a massive ring, with a shield ha; of cameo of such portentious magnitude that, had the ancient Spartans been Lilliputians, a shield of that size would have served for one of them carried home on in the event of his being slain in Opposite this military officer was another good young fellow, done up in blue flannel with gilt ettons and a pavy cap, with a white cover, on his head. battons and a navy cap, with a white cover, on his head.

As his companion is a colonel he cannot be under the
rank of a post captain. This gentleman, too, sported a
massive gold ring with some sort of red stone, as large
as the cameo, set in it. I ought to have noticed the colonel's watch chain before. It certrinly is the heaviest
have over beneid. Made of iron, it would be strong
smough to secure the flercest mastiff or bull dog. There , altogether, in the air of the secessionists here a sort of wil ma-caris buess which speaks loudly for the security ith which they carry on their operation

I was much almost during the day is the conversation.

A group in whose company I gradually found myself. A case! had arrived from Havana, b. inging New York apers to the 18th. One of the company had a Henard of lat date, from which he read a few passages here and lace which gave rise to some observations on the paper ore emphatic than complimentary. Said one gentleman cannot understand the course the Harald is pursuing then south Carolina seceded it is a known fact that the When South Carolina seceded it is a known fact that the Herall advocated the right of secession, spoke boldly for State rights, and denounced any attempt that might have been made to coerce any State into remaining in the Union. Many other Morthern papers took up the same ground, and we counted on them for a continued advocacy of our cause. How they came to change quite pursues me. I cannot understand the divided opinions that prevail in the North. Why don't they unanimously come out, as we have done, and determine on some definite collect.

ath at the time of the comm ties, who was poring over a map of the United with some Southerners, who wished to designate are boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, when rn man put his flugers on the map and d to New Jersey and New York as States to be included in the new republic. The man added that such was the general excion. This led to some remarks on the polity of the Northwestern States being event-neithed in the Confederacy, to which an old gentle-neithed in the Confederacy, to which are the Confederacy, to which are the Confederacy, to which are the Confederacy in man most emphatically expressed his disapproval. "No sir," he said. "let us keep them out; they have nothing n with us." and we are better without them another observed that of all the rascally, thieving States in the Union, there was none that came up to Ohio in lespicable meanness. "Why," he remarked, warming with his subject, "it is worse even than Massachusetta." which, of course, brands Ohio for even as being at the course of course, described the course of course of course, described the course of of moral degradation. Poor Ohio! Worse Massachusetts. What harder thing could thy worst ene-my say of thee. However, it is to be hoped that Ohio will survive the denunciation yet a few years longer. Illinois was next reviewed, and while it mough, it was intimated that the northern part was no

assion was in progress one of the com-While this disc count of old John Brown's descent into Hades, and the refusal of Charon to received the fare in greenbacks—an anachronism that caused a general roar of laughter, while it showed that the infernal boatman must have rather a acrative post, if not simply a greenback. but a plurality of groonbacks, are tendered to him as payment of the fare across the Styx, and that he can even afford to refuse payment in that shape. This will be news of importance payment in that shape. This will be news of importance to the shorldy contractors, rescally speculators and awindling roldiers' boarding house keepers of New York. The berth would be a capital one for some elever gentleman of this numerous class, and I dare say any one of them possesses brains sufficient to onst old Charon and get himself installed in his office. But this is a digression. The "poem" proceeds to speak of the interview between Pluto, or Satan, as he is sometimes designated, and the left hand of Old Nick, while the chair on the right is reserved for "Old Nick, while the chair on the right is reserved for "Old Abe," who is shortly expected. On his arrival, says Satan, another attempt, with such able aids, can be made against the Almighty, which may succeed in destroying the Trinity. This awful biasphemy was received with shouts of laughter and expressions of hearty approval.

This evening I was present during another conversation

in the course of which it was confidently affirmed, as a thing that admitted of no doubt, that during the ensuing summer the yellow fever would clear out every Yan kee from New Orleans: that not one, "from the brigadies general down to the private," would escape, and that the rebels would march in and occupy the city. Wishes were fervently expressed that such would be the fact. It was forgotten that the same wishes and convictions were expressed last year, and that they were singularly falsi expressed last year, and that they were singularly han-ded. Not long after the conversation turned on some captain of a Northern vessel, who is said to have ex-pressed a wish that Charleston might be taken, and every man, woman and child in it burnt, when one of the company—he who was loudest in opening up the yellow fever schome—denounced such a barberous wish in good set terms, declaring that a man who could entertain it was not fit to live, and added that the coroner would soon have to look after the utterer All this time the indignant gentleman conveniently forgot the benevo lent wish he had just expressed with the force of convic tion for the extermination of Yankees by yellow fever Sauce for the goese was not sauce for the gander in this

APRIL 29, 1863 The steamer Corsican, from New York, arrived this morning, and I was just going down town to make the necessary inquiries about the names of the principal resident blockade runners, and the vessels in port, when I learned that the steamer leaves for Havana at two o'clock to day, which compels me to close at once and defer my inquires, the result of which will form the sub-ject of a future letter.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, arrived at the Metropo-litan Hotel yesterday.

Gen. A. J. Hemilton, of Texas, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Mrs. Semmes, the wife of the captain of the pirate Alabama, who with her three daughters and two some have recently been sent South by the way of Fortrees Menroe, is about dity or sity flwe years of age, and by no means preposessing in her manner, and very homely. She hen no frost teeth, and has a sarcestic emile not lock. She war very indignant about having her baggage searched, and said all sorts of hard things about the officers. She has two some in the robel army, and the letters that were in tercepted by General Euraside from them say that along had not heard from their mother for nearly two years. The three daughters are all very plain looking girls; but are very lady like. It was quite evident from their manner and conversation that they fild not like the idea of being sent into Secossia.

Nathantel Ames, the only reliet of the Nevolution residing in the State of Wiscossin, has just celebrated his one hundred and second birth day. Father Ames, as he is quited, here in Date County.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

ew Method Proposed for the Defence of New York Harbor, by John Wyatt

intended to represent, in a general way, the mode pro-posed for the defence of the barbor against the attack of n enemy's fleet The diverging lines at various points-Sandy Ho k, th

Dry Romer beacon, the forts at the Narrows and at the proposed earthworks on the Staten and Long Island shores, as well as at Robbins' reef—indicate the lines of voring to force an entrance in the face of these defences.

To assist the land defences, and to be ready for emergency, two heavy floating batteries (see letters A an ould be stationed in the lower bay. These should be armed with fifteen inch amouth bore guns, for shor range, and ten or eleven inch rifles, for long range ser vice. The fifteen inch guns should throw solid shot a armor rather than to pierce it, while the ten and elever inch rifles might be fixed with full charges so as to com mence action at long range simultaneously with the ene my, who would doubtless be armed with this class of

A ram, to be effective, should be built and speeded for this special purpose. The engines and botters on those batteries should be placed well under the water line, and they should be provided with compartments, to be flood ed previous to going into action, so as to lower the vesses to "fighting trim.

Until the appearance of an enemy's fleet in the offine these batteries should be safely moored in the "Rora shoe," under the lee of Sandy Hook. As soon as the enem heaves in sight one of the batteries (B) should be move to apoint covering the intersection of the South and Gedney channel. The enemy would of course wait for a calm day and a flood tide before attempting to force an entrance. Battery B should trances. In all probability this battery would be sunib by the concentrated fire of the enemy. The crew should therefore, be plentifully supplied with life preservers and the mattresses for the wounded should be stuffed with cork shavings, so as to form each a raft in

The floating battery marked A should take up her first position, as shown on the map, in Gedney's channel, supporting the fort on Sandy Hgok and raking the channel. Should the enemy follow the Swaan channel, then, slipping her cables, she should make for her second position, at the point of junction of the Swaah and Gedney channels, thus raking both. Should the enemy succeed in forcing the primary obstacles and be making for the Narrows, then battery A, after a few broadsides, should retire under the guas of the forts commanding the Narrows, taking up her third and final position nearly epposite the Quarantine ground, so as to assist the land batteries, represented by the diverging lines on the map. Of course, it not sunke or disabled, battery B should imitate her proceedings, retreating by the Swash channel. By reference to the map a series of black dots, placed obliquely to the channel, will be observed in front of the various forts. These dots are intended to represent submerged from buoys, or floats supporting heavy wrought iron

from buoys, or floats supporting heavy wrought iro chains, each buoy held in place by two heavy anchors and placed thirty or forty feet apart. By placing thes floating obstructions oblique to the channel they will one less resistance to the tides, and as an enemy's ram could hus never strike them fairly with any spec be found very difficult to remove. Meanwhile, the near catengied among them, would be detained helplessly u der the guns of the forts. Added to this, each float mig be provided with a pole, or bowspert, extending und water and farnished with a torpedo, to be discharged

water and fornished with a torpedo, to be discharged on contact with an enemy's vessel.

The principal novelties connected with this plan of defence are the proposed cast iron forts on the beacons, the oast from embrasures in the proposed new earthworks, and the plan for anohoring only, instead of otherwise fixing the obstructions for delaying an enemy under the guns of the various fortegexisting and proposed. The limits of this article will not permit a detailed description of the mode employed for footing the chains, but the chief object to be attained by this method may be the chief object to be attained by this method may be

It will be seen on examining the chart that it is not proposed to place in er near the channels any obstruc-tions to the currents other than those already existing at Romer and Robbins reef beacons, on accounts of the tendency such structures possess of changing the tidal streams and producing shoals and sandbars in places

where they did not previously exist.

Several schemes are affect, and have received some attention for defending New York harbor, among which one recommending the placing of immense from towers, built on piles, on each side of the channel, below the Narrows, and another, consisting of a series of booms or chains fastened to piles, may be mentioned. But let the opinion of any of our New York pilots, who understand the capricious nature of our continually changing channel, be taken as to the effect of such schemes, if carried out, and there is little doubt that this would be the last we would hear of thom. It is a dangerous matter to tinker with hear of them. It is a dangerous matter to tinker with any channel, much less so one so liable to injury as ours. Let us hope, then, that whatever may be the plan of desupplies life to our city—may remain unmolested; otherwise we may discover when too late that while endeavoring to keep an enemy outside of our doors we have forever

As regards the defences for the East river, a similar plan to that just described, the works to commence at Willett's Point, would be found equally effective. According to this plan a bestile fleet would be exposed shut in ourselves.

to fire from one or other of the batteries for a space of nearly nine miles.

The Iron-Clad Frigate Roanoke—The Vessel Almost Ready for Service—Her Formidable Armor, Turrets and Machinery—Her Magazine and Shell Rosnes, dec. dec. In the course of a few days the new iron-clad frigate Roanoke, which is destined to protest the harbor of New York from the attacks of all enemies, either domestic or foreign, will be finally ready for zervice; and, in view of the vary deep interest which is taken in her successful

the very deep interest which is taken in her successful the very deep interest which is taken in her successful completion, a short sketch of her progress up to the present time will certainly be deemed acceptable by our readers. This immense battery lies at present at the Navy Yard, fitting out, it is said, for a short cruise. Before proceeding to give a detailed description of the Roanoke, the early history of the vessel is proper to be

The Roanoke was one of the five steam frigates built in 1855, consisting of the Niagara, Wabash, Minnesota, Colorado and Roanoke. As she stands she is the dearest ship rade and Roanoke. As she stands she is the dearest ship in the navy. Her first cost was \$500,000, and after a few months' service as flagship of the Home Squadron she was repaired at a cost of \$500,000. Some time after that, after a little service, she came again to New York, and was put in good shape again at a cost of about \$40,000. Her last service was in bringing the Japanese from Aspinwall. It was found after her operations in Hampton Roads that it would require about \$100,000 to bother in proper trie series. put her in proper trim again. As so much outlay was re-quired whatever was done with her, it was doemed the better plan by the naval authorities to mail her, and thus make her one of the most formidable and thus make her one of the most formidable vessels of our navy. She was accordingly put in the dry dock, and alterations commenced to fit her to receive the iron armor. Her bulwarks were cut down almost to the water's edge. The timbers and fastenings were found apparently in as good condition as when she was built, and after lightening her immense hall as much as possible she was amply strong enough and buoyant enough to carry with case the vast weight of iron which has been placed upon her. She has a bomb-proof deck and three turrets. Her plates were manufactured at various iron works. They are two feet wide, and the thickness of the whole armor averages about four and a half inches. armor averages about four and a balf inches.

Her armament consists of two fifteen-inch, one eleven

inch and three 200 pounder Parrott rifes.

The first point which strikes the attention of the ar-

aminer is the gigantic character of the vessel. A small piece of the ram, which is expected to rip open the sides of anything with which she may come in contact, is seen above the surface of the water, projecting from the bow, and looks formidable enough to plough through a stone and looks formidable enough to plough through a stone wall, much less the side of a wooden vessel. The seams and joints of the iron plates are almost imperceptible, so much so, indeed, that it requires a very close scruting to do away with the notion that the armor is one solid piece

The upper deck is plated with iron and covered with a wooden sheathing, and all the hatchways are secured by immense iron gratings, which render the entrance of shelk or balls sent to impossible. The three turrets or gun towers—fore, aft and amidahips—are the most remarkable features on this portion of the week

sel. They rise some eleven feet from the deck, THE REBEL RAID IN WATERN THE WALLAND. having an inside dumeter of twenty-one feet and an outside dumeter of nearly twenty-three feet. These are built of a series of tron plates, layer over layer tened together tightly, making an outire thickness cloven inches. There are two ports in each turret, for nishing apertures through which the heavy guns wil belch forth their destructive charges. The stoppers for the ports have been so arranged that immediately after discharging the guns they will close so accurately and tightly as to present no chance for the entrance of the onemy's missiles. The recoil of the guns will also be broken by means of an ingenious contrivance, and the ventilating apparatus is contrived in such a way that, by turning a tap, a fresh supply of atmosphere will rush into the turrets, and drive off the amoke almost instantaneou ly. Above the turrets are pilothonase, also built of the strongest fron, and protected overhead by grating of im-mense thickness. Each turret revolves around a shafpassing through its centre and resting on tremendo stancheous going down to the very bettom of the vers Two engines are employed to work each turret, the revisions of which are regulated by signals from the person on the lookout in the pilothouses.

Passing down to the account dock, the next poly

Passing down to the accord dock, the next point of in-terest is the captain's quarters and the rooms of the offi-cers, which will be quite spacious and fitted up in a most comfortable and tasteful manner, all things considered. Here, also, one is afforded an opportunity to examine the woutlisting apparatus, which deserves a passing notice. It is worked by four engines and four large blowers, which force the atmosphere into an immease tube thirty inches in diamsier, running the entire length of the vessel stockes in diameter, running the entire length of the vessel at each side, and communicating with a number of smaller tubes, so centrived as to ventilate each sistercom, and in fact every portion of the vessel. This arrangement is of the complotest character, and the supply of air is easily regulated by means of a tap, which has already been alluded to when describing the turrets.

Going down still further into the bowels of the monator, he related in the control of the monator, the related in the control of the monator.

the visitor is brought over a little square hole leading into a chamber, which, at first view, is very suggestive of the lower regions. Notwithstanding, and with the aid of a lantern, it requires a large degree of careful naviga tion to avoid stumbling into mantraps or knocking one shins against bars of iron and other unpleasant obstacles Be that as it may, the candles appeared to be of little us in lighting the way to the chamber just alluded to. On in lighting the way to the chamber just alluded to. One of our guides cautiously thrust his candis before him, and then lowered his body through the hole, and descended by means of a small iron ladder into the chamber. We followed, and on reaching the interior found ourselves in a square room, and after becoming accustomed to the light were enabled to distinguish dimly the character of the surrounding objects. This was the passage way to the magazine; but it would not be proper to enter into details by stating the person of the vessel in which it is located, or describing the internal arrangements. It is enough to state that the magazine is down far beyond the reach of heatilis shells and builets. The shell rooms and powder chambers are lined with lead, and are supplied reach of nostile shells and builets. The shell rooms and powder chambers are lined with lead, and are supplied with cooks by which they can be flooded with water in an instant, in case of fire or other accidents. The work-manship and improvements exhibited in all the arrange ments connected with this portion of the wessel are of the very highest order, and reflect no small degree of credit on the mechanics who have had charge of it.

which is certainly of an excellent character. This h city, and the very best quality of iron has been used for this purpose. The vessel has twenty-one engines—two this purpose. The vessel has twenty-one engines—two for propelling purposes, six for managing the turrets four for the ventilating apparatus, and the rest for manufacturing fresh water for the orew mm other purposes. The rudder and propeller are covered with armor, which projects from beneath the counter of the vessel, to protect them from injury during an engagement with the energy. The ram, which is fastened to the bow, will be completely under water when the vessel is in fighting trim. It is fave feet long, ten inches thick and three feet deep, the whole being manufactured of the best wrought iron.

forwithstanding all the beavy iron plating, the weight machinery, turrets, chains, anchors, &c., besides the meese weight of iron which she is to carry by way of

Hefore concluding our sketch of the vessel, we should allude to the new contrivance of Mr. Taylor for cepetans, Samese posts and chara stoppers, which appear to be no slight improvement upon the old arrangements. It may be of interest to repeat here also—what has been stated in other sketches of the Roanoke published in this paper—that her armor plates are four and a half inches in thickness. She was almost ready for service some weeks ago; but, the frights Coforado having arrived here in a disabled condition the helicar and some of the maservice. This has rendered the manufacture of new boilers and machinery necessary, and is the main cause of the delay in her proceeding on her trial trip. It is ex-pected, however, that she will be entirely finished in a few days, when our citizens will be gratified with a view of this magnificent vessel ploughing through the waters of our noble bay on her first trial trip. The workmanship upon the vessel altogether reflects the highest credit upon all the parties to have contributed to her

The following is a list of the officers of the Un Captain—Stephen C. Rowan.

Licutenant Commander—Ralph Chandler.

Licutenant—S. W. Nichols.

Licutenant—S. W. Nichols.

Surpon—R. Woodworth.

Paymen'er—J. D. Murray.

Acting Masters—F. J. Hargous, J. S. French.

Marine Officers'—Captain L. M., Goldsborough.

Surincers—Acting Chief, S. F. Savage; Assistants, E.

Leonard, Henry C. Blye, T. J. Mc. K. Daniels, E. P. Bu

John C. Cross. As yet not all of the officers have been ordered to her.

but probably they will be during the week.

Capture of Pive Valuable Prines.

OUR MAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Unived Status Stramen De Soro, }

Orr Key Weer, Pla., April 27, 1965.

Orr Ker West, Fle., April 27, 1868.

On the morning of Friday, the 24th inst., while on a cruise off Mobile Bay, we explained the following schooners, viz.—General Frim, Rapid, Bright and Jane Adelis. All of them had run the blockade at Mobile during the previous night. Their cargoes consist of cotten and turpsutine. They were bound for Havana. We placed prize crews on board and took the four vessels in tow for Key West. Good luck appears to have joined us; for yesterday (Sunday) morning, as we were going to Divine service, we overhauled and captured the English schooner Clara, with a valuable general cargo, from Havana for Matamoros, via Mobile. We put a prize crew on board and took her also in tow. She is in her proper place—that is, in the rear of four robel craft. We will give them all in charge of the United States Marshal, and then we are off for a cruise.

of the United States Marshal, and then we be supposed to United States Marshal, and then we supposed to the Collection—W. M. Wolker.

Captain—W. M. Wolker.

Lieutenant Commonting—R. F. Bradford.

Acting Massers—W. L. Martine, H. M. Bonney.

Busign—O. Roberts.

Acting Jaymanter—F. McIntire.

Acting Jaymanter—F. McIntire.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers—R. A. Pierson, A. Libby, C. C. Kochol.

Acting Gunner—A. Baxter.

Acting Gunner—A. Baxter.

Acting Gunner—M. Coward, R. Hunter.

Paymatter's United W. S. Chapman.

Orderly Sergeant in Charge of Marines—H. Percival.

Prize Money—Frands upon Sailors.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD,
Your article headed "Prize Money—Frands upo
isilors," is rather sweeping, and from its tener you through

upon the shoulders of agents who collect prize money the wrong said to have been done the seamen by the Prize Commissioners, who are government efficials, and

Connection.

Tou state that "prise money is credited to the accounts of season, &c., by the Navy Department;" but you will perceive that a season's accounts with the department was closed upon his ducharge from service, at the exceptivation of his cruise; and, as hany prizes due said season are not ready for payment for months after he leaves the service, the claimant to whom said prize money thereafter becomes due must make his application for the amount due him according to the rules and regulations already issued by the department; and is is under these rules and regulations that prize agents apply for prize meney, and which the department have already paid upon such applications, made in necordance with the said forms. You further state that agents are liable to presence of the percentage of the first consideration will convince you of the error made in this assertion, as I have yet to learn that Ongress has the power to make any such law, and I well know that no law or regulation is in force to such effect, I address you for the parpose of throwing the stigms, I amy there be, upon the shandders of the Prize Commissioners, as it is that acts which are now-being investigated, and they are "government officials"—not agonts for coffecting prize money. I am, most respectfully, yours, &c. THOS. I. BRAYMARD, St Wall street.

Destructive Hall Stone in Penninicania.—There was a severe hall storm in York county, Pann., a few thick southwest of Wrightaville, on Souday afternoon. The hall was six inches thekeen the ground. Five mill pould were awapt away; the streams were so swoties that they could not be crossed by persons on foot, and the crops severeing demaged.

Gallantry of the One Handred and Sixth

New York Volunteers.
OUR GRAPTON CORRESPONDENCE.
GRAPTON, Va., May 5, 1863. The Entry of the Ribels Into Pairmont—The Defenders of the Eridg Seven Charges Made by the Rebels Seven Times Repulsed Capture of the Galland Band The Prisoners Paroled-Cosualties, de.

The defence of the bridge at Fairment, Marion county. Va., made on the 29th uit., by a detachment of the One Hundred and Sixth regiment New York infautry, Colonel James, was among the most gallant of the war. Fearing the destruction of the magnificent treatlework over th Menongahelariver at that point by the band of rebels the reported at Morgantown, Va., Colonel Mulligan, command-ing the forces at Grafton, desputched Company F, Captain M. J. Chamberlain, and Company D, Captain A. W. Briggs, One Hundred and Sixth regiment New York Volunteers, to protect it. The force was too small for such an under-taking, but was all that could be spared from our small umbers at this point. They reached Pairmont on the afternoon of the 28th of April, and immediately took up the best position for the defence of the bridge.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 29th the rebels entered Fairmont with a force of cavalry about rebels entered Fairmont with a force of cavalry about three thousand strong, and commanded by Briga-dier General Jones. Our pickets were immediately driven in, and soon after the companies at the bridge were furiously attacked by the rebels is full force. They seemed to cloud the hills with numbers, and from every tree and cover peured in volley after volley upon our devoted band; Our men, however, protected by the our devoted band: Our men, however, prote-iron work of the bridge and the stone abutm ed but little from their heavy funillade. although thirty to one, they were seven times repulsed.

At length, after three hours' fighting, the rebels with an overwhelming sweep rose over the little forces, taking them all. No sooner was the capture complete than the rebels gave our boys three choers for their gallant de-

Younteers, with Company B, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers; Company K, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and one gun of the Mulligan battery, had been sent from Grafton by rail to save Fairmont if possible. They were too late to rescue the little band that pre-ceded them, but not too late, however, to receive the full force of attack from an enemy flushed with victory. The engagement soon grow warm, the rebels pressing forward to intercept and capture the train, and our men stubbornly resisting. Our force was deployed as skirmishers, covered by the gun, and falling back steadily as in safety.

far as heard from, is about twenty five, with some one hundred and twenty taken prisoners. The rebel General fones is said to have acknowledged a loss of nearly one

It is believed that union extend they will soon return to valid, and if such is the case they will soon return to duty.

The following is a list of the casualties in the One Hundred and Sixth regiment New York Volunteers, as far as beard from:
First Lieutenant Chas. S. Glass, Co. B. right leg, severely. Second Lieutenant Robt. Riddle, Co. B. right loos, slightly. Corporal James B. Tope, Co. B. forehead, slightly. John Pre. Co. B. amouth; severely.
John Proman, Co. B., right leg, severely.
John Troman, Co. B., right leg, severely.
John Troman, Co. B., right knes, severely.
Gustavus W. Austin, Co. D, both legs, severely.
David D. Brown, Co. D, killed.

The following casualties occurred in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, as far as heard from
Peter Helan, battery, right arm, severely.
Corporal C. C. Hibler, battery, hand, severely.
Frank Muller, battery, scrotum, severely.

Newspaper Accounts.
[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 7.]
raiding force into West Virginia is divided as fol-

The raiding force into West Virgiols is divided as follows:—
Jones has with him the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Tweffth Virginia cavalry—not full regiments. He has also with him the Maryland line of infantry and two sections or a battery. In all five thousand men.

Imbodes has with him the Mineteenth, Twenty fifth, Thirty-first and Sixty-second Virginia regiments of infantry, the First regiment of Virginia cavalry and six guins. In all three thousand mee.

Last night it was not known certainly where this force was. Good authority said it was between Phillippi and Severty, and good authority said it was around Weston. Our own opinion is that we will hear from it in a very unvolcome and unpleasant way ere long, unless we contrive to know more about its movements.

More vim—more of the knowing and the doing faculty is needed out in the interior. The luft is ominous. The enemy have no food and no transportation with them, and, in self defence, if they are not gone they will strike soon.

in self defence, if they are not gone they will strike soon.

THE LADIES OF MORGANTOWN.

The ladies of Morgantown, and especially, we rejoice to say, the younger and unmarried portion, acquitted themselves with great credit during the recent raid of the rebels into that goodly place. The invaders inclined to be gallant and desired to proplitate the ladies, but it was in vain. They would not be proplitated. When they sung it was the "Star Spangled Banner" or it was "Hooker is our Loader," and when they played it was the Union edition of "My Maryland! My Maryland!" and other such tantalizing performances. Never a song or a note could the secesh get in praise of their miserable cause and its miserable bunting, and when they insisted they were tartly told that Morgantown was not the place where they could make an impression.

could make an impression.

LOYALIT IN WHEELING.

The patriotism of the people of this city has been well illustrated in the present local troubles. The inconveniences put upon them by the raid has been great. Nearly two thousand of picked cilitens are now out in the interior, carrying a musket and doing soldier duty. Many of them are men who never were expensed to the weather before in their lives—men who have led indoor lives and are connected with heavy business. Such a body of men have not been called out of any town of our size since the war commenced. Our shope, factories, stores and offices have contributed the very best material that was in them, and without murmuring either. You hear no persons on the streat complaining. Everybody bears it well, and this too notwithstanding the heavy losses and the great great personal inconveniences which it entails. We know large houses from which every proprietor has gone. The heavy null mills are stopped, and at a cost to the stockholders that we cannot entimate. And as we said no body complaints, for everybody realizes that these are not the times to enter weak and selfish complaints. There is one sentiment, however, that is heard expressed in lieu of complaints, and that is that secession in our midst shall be less troublesome in the future than it has been in the past, and that it shall never after this triffe with and nullify all these present is conveniences and efforts of our loyal people. On this point conversation at every street corner is concentrated and citizens are, to all intents and purposes, a unit in favor of the vigorous policy just adopted by the autherities.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTHUM MORROS, May 6, 1943.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners from the South—Who
They Are—Release of Mr. Vosburg, One of the Herald
Correspondents—The Plan of Eschange and Rules Agreed
Upon by Colonel Luddon and Mr. Ould—No News from the Nanemond—Important Mounts on Progress—Ar.
rival from Port Engal—Thanks to Copiain Mulford and
Purser Hill by the Prisoners, dc., dc.
The steamer Heary Burden, Capt. Cole, arrived last

The steamer Henry Burden, Capt. Cole, arrived hat evening, having on board Lieutenant Colonel William H. Ludlow, commissioner of exchange, from City Point, Colonel Ludlow having succeeded in effecting the release of all the Union officers in the hands of the enemy. Shortly after the arrival of the Henry Burden, the stoamer State of Maine, Capt. Allen, came down, having on board nearly three hundred officers, among them Generals E. H. Stongtton and Willich, Colonel Coburn, Captain Edward Eddy, Jr., captured at Ossabaw Sound; Capt. Strothers and Lieutenants Summons and Knight, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, &c., &c. Resides these officers, who were in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, the efficient flag of truce officer, there were several Indies on who were in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, the efficient flag of truce officer, there were several ladies on board, one of them Mrs. Stewart, wife of Gen. Stewart, and adopted daughter of Gen. Hunter; also Mr. Voaburg, the correspondent of the Naw Youx Hansle, who was captured by the rebels on the 27th ult.

The propeller John Rice, Capt. Garvin, also arrived here about the time of the State of Mains, having on board about six hundred prisoners, of whom about one hundred and fifty were commissioned officers, all of whom are now exposed to Annapoins, Md.

about six hundred prisoners, of whom about one hundred and fifty were commissioned officers, all of whom are now ex rouse to Annapouis, sid.

Gelonel Ludiow has accomplished the following exchanges with Judge Robert Onld:

1. All officers and collisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point, Va., up to the 6th of May, 1869.

11. All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1, 1865, wherever they may have been captured.

11. All officers who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia and released on parole, up to the lat of March, 1869.

The delivery of the above prisoners has cleared the Southern dangeous peatry effectually, and we have also delivered a large sembler of personers to the robeis. In armuch as exchanges have commenced, it is to be choped that there will be no further bitch to the speedy release of our officers and men who should be so unfortunate as to fall into robol hands.

There is nothing new from the region of the Naonemend. The enemy haves fallow back to the mack water.

the counties of Cates and Isle of Wight are again in Our ne consistent cates and lise of Wages are again to the possession.

Some very important movements are at present in progress here: but as the particulars thereof are highly contraband, and might frustrate a grand strategic move, it is tardly no key even to hind at them. But us a few days some startling news may be expected from this department. Major General it it straining every nerve to accomplish his project, and he is too careful a planner not to accomplish his designs.

The prisoners on board of the flag of truce boat State of Maine have requested me to acknowledge through those columns their thanks to Mr. A. A. Hill, the gentlemantly purser of that boat, for his kind treatment of them during their partners from Cty Point to this place, and also to Captain Joan K. Mulford, who leaves nothing undone to minister to those under his charge.

How General Dix Panishes Recream Officers.

GRINERAL ORDERS—NO. 25. INADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIR STR ARMY CORPS, FORTERS MONE Savarra Asav Cores, Formus Monton, Va.

Savarra Asav Cores, Formus Monton, Va.

publishing General Orders No. 61 of the War Dottment, containing the proceedings of a court martial, which Colonel D. W. Wardrop, Ninety minth regiment w York Volunteers, was President, diminating from service Lieut. Cortandt Van Ronsselser, of the One nedred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and at John D. Lee, Quartermaster of the First region New York Wounteers, and deciss it proper to atate the reasons which inseed him in recommending their dismissal to the sident of the United States.

President of the United States.
In the case of Lieut, John D. Lee, Quartermaster of the First regiment New York Mounted Rides, the proceedings, finding and sentence of the Court were not approved, because the Commanding General believed that the Court should have met their responsibilities as guardians of military discipline and good order by a more severe punishment. Lieut, Lae's conduct was in the highest degree unsolderlike and insubordinate, and the Courts of the Court of the Courts of the Court of the Courts o

tected women is the work of cowards, and not of brave men. While, therefore, the Commanding General pro-claims his determination to visit with the severest penal ties every outrage of this description, he calls on all under his command to aid him by their influence and by their zealous co-operation in maintaining with the utmost strictness the rules of the service, in preserving the cha-racter of the profession of arms from all taint, and in submitting to the just restraints of honorable warfare. By command of Major General DIX. LOUIS H. PRICUES, Assistant Adjutant General.

INTERESTING FROM SUFFOLK.

The Results of the Recent Reconnoissances.

~~~~~ THE REBELS MOVING TO JOIN LEE,

20. Me., Our Suffolk Correspondence

SUPPOLIC VO., Va., May 4, 1863.

The Recommeissance in Perce of Sunday, May 3.—The Rebels in Full Retreat—Hill Joins Longuired—Rebel Prisoners—The Enemy's Portifications—Letters Found in the Robel Port Mississippi, dc.

Yesterday, at early dawn, the bridge was relaid across

Yesterday, at early dawn, the bridge was relaid across the Nansemond, and a heavy force, under command of General Harlan, was sent over on the Petersburg road, to test the enemy's strength. The One Hundred and Third New York regiment was the first to cross, headed by their brave leader, Cotonel Ringgold. After driving the rebois to the edge of the woods, some three-fourths of a mile distant, we opened upon them from our field batteries, which had also crossed the bridge, and also from some howitzers belonging to Colume! Spears's regiment of cavalry. The enemy showed a very determined resistance; but our forces drove them gradually from the edge of the timber, and the One Hundred and Third advanced several times to the edge of their riffs pits, but, not being auf timber, and the One Hundred and Third advanced several times to the edge of their rifle pits, but, not being suf-diciently supported, were at length driven back to the edge of the woods again. Thus the fortunes of the day varied, our miss alternately reaching their breastworks

Colonel Ringgold, who in the morning had led his regi-ment into battle on fost, mounted his horse later in the day, and became a victim to the efficiency of some sharp-shooters. He was mortally wounded by a bullet through the abdomen, while bravely leading his regiment to the

charge.

The One Hundred and Third suffered severely, losing more in killed and wounded than any other regimest of the three engaged. Our loss yesterday was about one hundred and five killed and wounded. That of the enemy was much greater, as our shelling of the woods was the cause of their suffering severely. It is said that Providence church, some seven miles distagt, on the Petersburg and was greated with their resident. road, was crowded with their wounded.

Our force was withdrawn about nine o'clock P. M., and

deace church, some even miles distant, on the Petersburg road, was crowded with their wounded.

Our force was withdrawn about nine o'clock P. M., and the bridge taken up.

The subsite arrange no join the .

Early this morning (the 4th) there were indications that the enomy had evacuated his rifle pits and the approaches which he had made for the siege, and taken up his line of march for the Blackwater. A force was immediately thrown out on each of the main roads, advanding cautionsly towards the surrounding woods; but no indications of the enemy were to be discovered, if we except their vacant fortifications which be arround us.

The route are now in full retreat to join the forces of General Lee in opposition to Rocker. They crowsed the Blackwater last right, taking everything with them; the street last right. The commanding General recognises, in the issue of the historical investment of function of the language of the street in the fort, was then constant in the fort, was then constant in the fort, was the main reasonable of the state in the state in the state of the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of the state of the subscription of the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of their suffering country men in Iroland, by the subscription of

seen, were to retreat.

PERSONER.

Small equads of rebel prisoners are constantly arr
There have been taken, in all to day, about one ha
and aventy-five. They are wretolodly clad, but a
and apparently well fed. Some of them we or bare
and along the line of retreat of Longstreet's army
aboes have been thrown away which would no
cling to the feet of the wearers. Some or the prisoner to the search of Lording to the feet of the wearers. Some or the prisoner to the search of the Our cavalry pickets have been out some eight mile find nothing of the enemy. Upon examination, it is that on the South Quay road, towards the Pourg Railroad, there are three lines of rife and redoubts thrown up. The inner line was six hundred yards from our South Quay batter the bank of the Nanfemond river. The second was about one thousand two hundred yards the river, and supported finely by the line of road to the north of it. Four miles distant they exceed a spiendid carriwork, which they named Mississippi. The parapsis at the top was some lifter wide, and at the bottom about thirty. The brasures were finely out, the rebutmess timber, and hurdles and everything arrawith a view to a strong decime in castack. On each side of this fieldwork is a line opts, extending about a mile each way. The whol off defence was evidently intended to shelter their of mease of an assant upon our works, which might unauconesful. These works will probably be lew thin a few days.

In Fort Mississippi were found two letters to Cipora, of our cavalry. They invited him to make as

within a few days.

In Fort Missessippi were found two letters to C Bipoare, of our cavalry. They invited him to make as "gallant charge" upon their fires, cerecially upo "ralmotto Sharpshooters." One of the letters that we must be "great whistog drinkers," for the sooured all the country in this vicinity, and foun a drop. They promise to return " in the due con events." A CAL

A captured rebel licetenant of the Palmette S shooters very suggestively asks, "Who is respo-for the safe retreat of Longstreet?" SUPPOLE, Va., May 6, 18

A VALUABLE TROPHY.

They extended about one and a batthe right resting on the Dismal dw. Nansamond river, formed in a se footious and ride pits. He says, (Corso's robed brigade) arrival her was on picket guard, was as by a large force of oavalry, lery and infantry, numbering dred mon, their pickets were dwy.

He says they will not be m

mand, has the reputation of making a good retreat well as a good advance. He speaks of hawing very of greeable weather and the troops having no tents. I give the other part of his letter in the writer's words, viz:—

"We have been so often disappointed in regard, the prospect of peace and the consequent termination of the war, that we do not now so much as dissist probability. We have all concluded that nothing strong arms and willing hearts will purchase our free from the channs of Yankee despotiam, while we look ward to no particular period for the termination of war. Still we have an implicit confidence in our abit to protect our interests. We now have much to ear rage; everything seems favorable. This time last y a spirit of despondency prevaited in the minds of son the mere timid on account of the succession of disast which had befallen us, such as the fall of forcelson, Norlok, the loss of the ison-shall virtual and the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the country of the succession of disast which had befallen us, such as the fall of forcelson, Norlok, the loss of the succession of the country and onerwise by the succession of the country not onerwise by the armies, and quality cannot be surpassed; every proct indicates large grain crops, and should they fail tirely recent developments have proven that there is get actions of the country not onerwise by the armies, and quality of the country not onerwise by the armies, and quality of the country not onerwise been planted everywhe and if a good harvest is the result we have an abundance without having to traport it any great distance. It was the spirit of speed the armies, and indice the armies and conductors and indice transportation whole several mon ago created such great alarm; but that fear has subside and conductors have provided a transportation which several mon ago created such great larm; but that fear has subside and conductors in the force of the